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ABSTRACT

The Centennial Class Survey determines the effects of four years of college experience upon Shippensburg State College's centennial year freshman class of 1970-71. The overall testing program scheduled a sophomore and senior year retest after the freshman year data were collected. Statistics were gathered in the areas of: sex distribution; major; father's occupation; head of household's estimated annual income; parental educational background; geographical area of upbringing; student need to work for expenses; college board scores; high school class standing; agreement with parental political views; political philosophy; attitudes toward marijuana and heroin laws; personal drug usage; personal alcohol usage; and attitudes toward military draft. The general finding was that in its first two years at Shippensburg the centennial class underwent a change process best described as "conservative-liberalization." Liberal tendencies interacted within the context of persistent traditional values. The relatively large number of female students was still an effective conservative influence within the student body. The prime question for future consideration is what effect the final two years of college will have upon the entire spectrum of changes already noted in this report. (Author/LBH)

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CENTENNIAL CLASS SURVEY
SOPHOMORE YEAR RE-TEST

PART ONE - CURRENT ISSUES SURVEY

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CENTENNIAL CLASS SURVEY - SOPHOMORE YEAR RE-TEST

PART I - CURRENT ISSUES SURVEY

Background

The Centennial Class Survey is an attempt to determine the effects of four years of college experience upon Shippensburg's centennial year freshmen class of 1970-71. The organization of the project and first year test results have been the subject of previous reports.* Three instruments were used in this study: The Current Issues Survey sampled opinions about topical and controversial issues; The Socio-Economic Survey described the population characteristics of the freshmen background; and The Runner Study looked at personality differences among freshmen.

The overall testing program scheduled a sophomore and senior year re-test after the freshmen year data was collected.

The first survey re-test was conducted towards the close of the Spring semester in 1972. Approximately 75% of the class was tested during the general testing and makeup sessions held in late April and early May. The testing materials consisted of two instruments. The data from the first test, The Runner Study of Personality, will be examined in a future study. The instrument which combined items from the Current Issues and Socio-Economic Surveys was answered anonymously by students. It is the results obtained from this modified Current Issues Survey that are the subject of this report.

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*See, H. Aberman, A Comprehensive Freshmen Survey of Shippensburg State College, 1970-71, Office of Institutional Research, Shippensburg State College.

Tabulation and scoring of the data followed the procedures of the previous freshmen studies. The responses were keypunched into data cards and processed by Shippensburg's Computer Center. A computer program designed by Dr. William Gould, Assistant Center Director, tabulated the number of responses and their percent of total for each category, as well as the interrelationships between every response to each test item.

Results

Every item for which two year comparison figures are available will be presented and commented upon. Following the presentation of these data a second section will highlight patterns of interaction among the variables.

1. Sex Distribution

	1970 (Freshmen Year) No.	%	1972 (Sophomore Year) No.	%
Male	386	45	256	38
Female	461	54	413	61
	847		669	

Observations

The 1970 figure represents about 93 percent of the freshmen class while the sophomore re-test polled approximately 75 percent of the class. These sampling percentages are quite adequate for the purposes of this study. Previous class testing experiences have indicated a tendency for male students in Arts and Sciences and Business Administration to "cut" such testing more frequently than other students. In this instance the effect of this influence was not sufficient to significantly affect the trends indicated by the data.

The above data indicate the continuation of a trend predicted two years ago. Male students show a greater tendency to drop out of Shippensburg than their female classmates. In The Socio-Economic Survey (p. 26) various reasons were offered for this higher male dropout rate. Poorer high school performance and the necessity to work while in college were cited as the chief stumbling blocks to the males remaining in college. It is interesting to speculate whether or not the continuation of this trend will be seen in the senior year re-test figures.

* *

2. Area of Specialization

	1970				1972			
	M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%
Elementary Ed.	30	244	276	32	18	223	241	36
Secondary Ed.	121	90	212	24	73	74	147	21
Business Ed.	28	26	54	6	11	23	34	5
Library Sci.	---	27	27	3	1	29	30	4
Arts & Sci.	85	67	152	18	59	60	119	17
Business Admin.	122	6	128	15	92	2	94	14

Observations

There are two fairly stable trends seen in the above chart. First, the percentages of the class in the various areas of specialization did not change their relative size ranking during those two years studied. The order from Elementary Education (36%) to Library Science (4%) remained the same in both instances. Second, the individual percentage figure for each major area also remained roughly constant for that period. What is graphically shown in the data is the higher attrition rate among male students that was mentioned in the preceding discussion section.

* *

3. Father's Occupation

	1970	1972
Professional or Semi-Professional	17.6	17.6
Proprietor, Manager, Officer	18.9	20.0
Farmer or Farm Manager	4.0	4.3
Clerical, Office, Sales, Kindred	14.3	10.9
Craftsman, Skilled	27.0	27.9
Foreman, Machine, Semi-Skilled	12.6	12.4
Unskilled Laborer	1.8	2.8
Other	3.6	3.9
	99.8	99.8

Observations

The composition of the sophomore sample by father's occupation is remarkably similar to the freshmen year distribution. The only slight trend worth noting is the slight decrease in representation of students with fathers employed in clerical, office, or sales positions. The strong similarity in sampling compositions for the two years lends support for the belief that the sophomore sample is truly representative of the class in general.

* *

4. Head of Household's Estimated Annual Income

	1970			1972		
	T	%	Mothers Working (%)	T	%	Mothers Working (%)
0 - 2,499	6	0	50	10	1	29
2,500 - 4,999	39	4	51	26	3	80
5,000 - 7,499	120	17	61	90	13	63
7,500 - 9,999	216	30	53	147	21	57
10,000 - 12,499	154	22	44	135	20	49
12,500 - 14,999	65	7	50	90	13	48
15,000 - 17,499	44	5	38	46	6	45
17,500 - 19,999	15	1	26	19	2	26
20,000 - 22,499	14	1	21	21	3	19
22,500 or More	16	1	31	23	3	21

Observations

The income distributions would seem to be fairly realistic figures. Over 80 percent of those sophomores responding felt it was at least a "fairly close estimate." Although the modal income cell remains the same ($7,500 - 9,999), there seems to be a general upward shift of reported income. That conclusion is supported by a comparison of the computed median estimates for the two years.

1970 Median = $9,578.00 1972 Median = $10,566

Various factors might account for this median income rise. Inflation and pay raises are possible explanations. A possibly overlooked factor might be that the average income rise simply reflects the greater staying power of students from higher income levels. Tuition increases and unexpected financial burdens might have hit lower income students disproportionately hard and forced them to quit school in greater numbers. Family adjustments to increasing college costs might also be indicated by the fact that, in almost every annual income level between $2,500 and $17,500, a greater percent of mothers were working in 1972 than were reported working in 1970.

* *

6. Father and Mother Educational Background

	1970		1972	
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
Elementary Grades	4	2	7	5
High School Grades	21	18	20	19
High School Graduate	40	54	37	52
Attended College	11	9	12	7
College Graduate	12	6	11	6
Other School Beyond High School	5	8	5	8
Master's Degree	5	1	6	2
Doctorate Degree	1	0	1	0

Observations

There is no significant difference in the parents' educational background for the freshmen and sophomore year samples. As an example of this consistency, the percentage of parents having college degrees hardly changed. In both 1970 and 1972 18 percent of the fathers graduated from college. The respective figure for mothers with a college degree were 7% and 8% for the same two years.

The two year percentage consistency seen above is similar to that found for father's occupation previously discussed. Parents' education and occupation are fairly stable statistics and do not exhibit great short-run change. These data would certainly indicate this survey is still tracking a representative sample of the same student population that matriculated at this institution two years ago.

* *

7. Geographical Area Where Raised

	1970	1972
Large Urban (500,000)	3	6
Moderately Large Urban (Harrisburg, York, Lancaster)	13	12
Suburban (West Shore, Main Line, North Hills)	19	17
Moderate Size City Town (Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hanover)	20	20
Small City Town (1,000 - 6,000 Shippensburg)	25	22
Rural - Non-Farm	12	15
Farm	6	7

Observations

There are no large scale shifts noted in the geographical composition of the sophomores tested. Over 44 percent of the re-tested sophomores reported they had experienced three or more moves or changes in their permanent

home residence during their lifetime. Some of the small percentage changes that are evident above could be accounted for by this more geographically mobile portion of the class.

* *

8. Student Committed to Work to Meet College Expenses

		Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	%
1970	Yes	155	(55)	123	(44)	278	33
	No	227	(40)	332	(59)	559	66
1972	Yes	101	(43)	133	(56)	234	34
	No	153	(35)	278	(64)	431	64

Observations

For both testing periods about one-third of the responding students were committed to working to help meet college expenses. The only significant change between 1970 and 1972 was that the male - female ratio of work-committed students completely reversed itself. Males comprised 55 percent of the work committed category in 1970. By 1972 females now represented 56 percent of this likely-to-work group. Much of this change is the result of a one-third decrease in the reported number of working males from 1970 to 1972.

* *

9. College Loard Scores (High School Senior Year)

Combined Verbal and Math Scores

	1970			1972		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1400 or More	0	0	0	0	0	0
1300 - 1399	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.9
1200 - 1299	7.2	9.5	8.3	7.1	9.2	8.7
1100 - 1199	16.8	22.3	19.8	23.9	23.9	23.9
1000 - 1099	34.8	28.7	32.0	27.2	27.6	27.4
900 - 999	28.4	26.9	27.2	28.7	25.1	27.9
800 - 899	6.9	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.9	7.7
700 - 799	2.4	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.2
699 or Less	1.0	0	0	0	0	0

Observations

The most apparent feature of the comparison of board scores for 1970 and 1972 is the more similar male and female score distribution obtained from the sophomore re-test. For example, in the 1000 - 1099 and 1100 - 1199 categories differences of six percentage points between male and female totals were reduced to a fractional difference by 1972. Most of this observed change is accounted for by a seven percent upward shift in male scores from the 1000 - 1099 range to the 1100 - 1199 level. In review by the end of their sophomore year, the males who did remain in Shippensburg's centennial class were more comparable to females in their high school college board score performance.

* *

10. High School Class Standing

	1970			1972		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Upper Fifth	36.8	68.1	51.0	42	69	59
Second Fifth	43.2	26.9	32.0	35	23	28
Third Fifth	15.9	3.0	8.0	12	3	6
Fourth Fifth	2.1	0	1.0	2	0	1
Lower Fifth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't Know	----	----	----	5	3	4

Observations

The data also support the discussion of the preceding section. By the end of their sophomore year, the better prepared student (as indicated by high school class standing) was more likely to remain in school. The percent of the total centennial class rose 8 percent from 1970 to 1972 for those students reporting they finished in their top high school quintile rank. Again an important source of change is found in the male performance. In 1970 the largest proportion of males (43 percent) reported they finished in the second fifth of their high school class. By 1972 the largest percentage of males (42 percent) now reported they graduated in the upper fifth.

* *

11. Agreement With Parents Views on Politics

	1970	1972
In Perfect Agreement	1%	1%
Mostly in Agreement	57%	51%
Can't Say Either Way	27%	33%
Mostly in Disagreement	12%	13%
In Complete Disagreement	1%	1%

* *

12. Political Philosophy

	1970	1972
Intensely Liberal	2%	3%
Liberal	33%	40%
Middle of the Road	44%	40%
Conservative	20%	14%
Intensely Conservative	0%	0%

Observations

The discussion of the results from items #11 and #12 have been combined because of the complimentary nature of the findings. There is a slight shift away from being "mostly in agreement" with parents' political views discernable in the results listed for item #11. This observation merges with findings for item #12 that students by the end of their sophomore year were indicating a liberalization of their political philosophy. Students' more liberal opinions seem likely to produce family political disagreements in more traditional home.

Further support for this conclusion is provided by the noticeable change in political party affiliations over the two year period.

1970		1972	
365 (42%)	Republican	300 (44%)	Democrat
349 (40%)	Democrat	237 (35%)	Republican
129 (15%)	Independent	112 (16%)	Independent
20 (1%)	Other	10 (1%)	Other

This shift toward Democratic party identification would not occur quietly in traditionally Republican homes.

Even more interesting is the fact that this movement toward more liberal student political philosophy occurred in the face of a national conservative political trend reflected in the presidential election of 1972. The results of centennial class voting for presidential candidates in 1970 and 1972 provide useful data for analysis. The top four candidates for each year and their percent of the class vote are provided below.

1970		1972	
304 (35%)	Richard Nixon	265 (39%)	Richard Nixon
180 (21%)	Edward Kennedy	160 (23%)	George McGovern
103 (12%)	Edwin Muskie	63 (09%)	Edward Kennedy
85 (10%)	John Lindsey	50 (07%)	Edwin Muskie

Despite the more avowed liberal view of the Democratic presidential candidate, a greater percentage of students voted for Richard Nixon in 1972 than was recorded in 1970. There would seem to be some incongruency of voting preference with political philosophy and party affiliation. Perhaps growing political sophistication permits sophomore students to vote selectively on issues, candidates, and platforms. Rather than unquestioningly following their parent's political views or some nebulous concept of political philosophy, these students could be demonstrating more independent thinking.

It is intriguing to look forward to examining the nature of the relationship between student political philosophy and voting preference reported in the senior year re-test.

* *

13. What Are Your Views With Regard to Proposed Legislation Banning Use And Sale of Marijuana?

	1970	1972
Laws should punish everyone using or selling these drugs.	42%	20%
Laws should punish sellers or "pushers", not users.	29%	29%
Marijuana use is a personal matter not subject to regulation by law.	29%	49%

* *

14. What Are Your Views With Regard to Proposed Legislation Banning Use And Sale of Hard Drugs Such as L.S.D. or Heroin?

	1970	1972
Laws should punish everyone using or selling these drugs.	67%	52%
Laws should punish sellers or "pushers", not users.	28%	39%
Use of these drugs is a personal matter not subject to regulation by law	4%	7%

Observations

Students' views on possible anti-drug legislation also seem to have undergone modified liberalization.

Half of the sophomore sample would not be in favor of legal regulation of marijuana use. At the same time, however, they maintained the strong support for the legal control of "hard drugs" they expressed as freshmen. Also evident is an increased distinction between punishing the "pusher" rather than the drug user.

* *

15. What Is Your Personal Experience With The Use Of Marijuana?

	1970	1972
Never Approached or Considered Using It	67%	51%
Tempted, But Never Used It	19%	17%
Total Non-Users	86%	68%
Few Times (1-10 times)	9%	16%
Once or Twice a Month	2%	4%
Have Used It Once or Twice a Week	2%	5%
Daily Basis	1%	4%

Observations

Marijuana use as a whole doubled between the freshmen and sophomore years studied. More than half of the users did so on an experimental basis. The total class percentage of use seems comparatively low when matched with the 32 percent figure reported by Shippensburg's current freshmen class.* As a later section of this report points out, drug use is most prevalent in

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*See, Author's Report Student Motivation and Occupational Clarity, Department of Psychology (p. 12).

off-campus residence. The question for future study is how much increase in marijuana use will occur as more students move to off-campus apartments in the junior and senior years.

* *

16. What Is Your Own Personal Experience With The Use Of Pep Pills, Goof Balls, And Amphetamines?

	1970	1972
Never Approached or Considered Using It	87%	72%
Tempted, But Never Used It	8%	15%
Total Non-Users	95%	87%
Few Times (1-10 times)	3%	7%
Once or Twice a Month	1%	2%
Once or Twice a Week	0%	1%
Daily Basis	0%	1%

* *

17. What Is Your Own Personal Experience With The Use Of L.S.D. Or "Speed"?

	1970	1972
Never Approached or Considered Using It	93%	86%
Tempted, But Never Used It	4%	6%
Total Non-Users	97%	92%
Few Times (1-10 times)	3%	4%
Once or Twice a Month	0%	1%
Have Used It Once or Twice a Week	0%	0%
Daily Basis	0%	0%

* *

18. What Is Your Own Personal Experience With The Use Of Heroin?

	1970	1972
Never Approached or Considered Using It	99%	97%
Tempted, But Never Used It	.09%	2%
Total Non-Users	99.09%	99%
Few Times (1-10 times)	0	0
Once or Twice a Month	0	0
Once or Twice a Week	0	0
Daily Basis	0	0

Observations

There has been no significant increase in "hard drug" use during the first two years of the centennial class at Shippensburg. Following the graduation of this class in two years, the picture may change dramatically. As seen in the results for item #2, well over half the sophomore re-test sample were Elementary or Secondary Education majors who are characteristically low drug users. Over half the present freshmen class are Arts and Science and Business Administration majors whose drug use rate is significantly higher than Education majors.* If these current enrollment trends continue and the high school drug scene remains unchanged, there should be a significant increase in campus drug use at Shippensburg in the next few years.

* *

19. What Is Your Personal Experience With The Use Of Alcohol?

	1970	1972
I Do Not Drink	35%	15%
I Drink Sometimes, Socially	50%	55%
I Enjoy Drinking Quite Frequently	13%	25%
I Am Frequently Intoxicated	1%	2%
I Am Highly Dependent on Liquor	0%	0%

*See, Student College Motivation, p. 13.

Observations

The inclination towards at least social drinking in the centennial class was found to be significantly above comparable national norms in the freshmen year study.* This original tendency seems to accelerate significantly during the first two college years. Students reporting quite frequent drinking almost doubled. Only about one student out of seven in the sophomore re-test would state they did not drink. It is perhaps more than coincidental that sophomores reported a relatively high drinking rate concomitant with relatively low drug use. In comparison to drugs, drinking would appear to be a far less socially stimatized emotional outlet for students.

* *

20. What Would Your Probable Reaction Be To Being Drafted Into The Armed Forces? (For All Students)

	1970	1972
I Would Serve Because I Consider It My Duty	63%	52%
I Would Serve After Exhausting Every Legal Means To Be Exempted	28%	33%
I Would Go To Jail Rather Than Serve	3%	3%
I Would Leave The Country Rather Than Serve	4%	9%

Observations

In view of the gradual liberalization of student political thinking repeatedly seen above it is rather remarkable that there wasn't greater change in the student's willingness to serve in the Armed Forces. Politically the Viet Nam War was still very much an unpopular issue at the time of the sophomore year re-test. In a sub-analysis by sex, males were just as likely as females to serve because they considered it their duty. Over half the

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*Comprehensive Freshmen Survey - Component One - Current Issues Survey, pp. 12-13.

centennial class would seem to have retained a traditional sense of patriotic duty or service to country in the face of the usual campus peer group counter pressure.

Summary of Section 1

It might be helpful to briefly recap the main findings reviewed so far. The following statements would characterize the first two years of the centennial class at Shippensburg State College.

1. Males were far more likely to drop out of school.
2. Education majors were a numerically dominating factor in the class.
3. Background characteristics such as father's occupation and parents education did not appreciably change.
4. Median head of household income rose from $9,578.00 to $10,566.00.
5. The most likely working students in the class shifted from boys to girls by the sophomore year.
6. The remaining males displayed a general level of performance on their high school college board test that was more equal to the female distribution of scores.
7. By the sophomore year, for the first time the greatest proportion of males ranked in the top fifth of their high school class.
8. Students were a little less likely to be in agreement with their parents' views on politics and showed a liberal shift in political philosophy.
9. Students did not favor legal control of marijuana but supported the regulation of "hard drugs".
10. Although marijuana use did increase somewhat, a general rise in drug use was not evident.
11. Alcoholic consumption did rise significantly with only 15 percent of the sophomores stating they did not drink.
12. The majority of the class continued to be willing to serve in the Armed Forces because they consider it their duty.

PART II - DATA INTERACTION

1. Analysis by Student Residence

There were three main subgroups of student school residence observable in the centennial class by the end of their second college year. Their location, numbers, and distribution by sex are listed below.

Student School Year Residence

	Males	Females	Total
Dormitory	157 (32%)	332 (67%)	489
Off-Campus	55 (55%)	44 (44%)	99
Home	31 (52%)	28 (47%)	59

Males are in the majority of the centennial class living off-campus or at home during the school year. Where students lived during the school year seemed to be a highly important factor in how they responded to various items in this survey. For instance, in presidential preference 39 percent of the total sophomore re-test sample voted for Richard Nixon. In contrast to this class average, 44 percent of the dorm residents went for Nixon versus 35 percent of the home residents. Off-campus residents reversed the total class choice and gave McGovern 34 percent of their vote to Nixon's 26 percent. The off-campus group was far more likely to choose Democratic and reject Republican political self labels.

* *

Lively political discussion around the dinner table were likely when off-campus residents visited their homes according to the following data.

Agreement With Parents' Political Views

	Mostly in Agreement	Mostly in Disagreement
Class Average	51%	13%
Dormitory Residents	53%	11%
Off-Campus Residents	39%	20%
Home Residence	45%	13%

Off-campus residents were more likely to disagree with their parents' political views more than the other resident groups studied. The results from analysis by political philosophy support this conclusion.

* *

Political Philosophy by Campus Residence

	Class Average	Dormitory	Off-Campus	Home
Intensely Liberal	3	2	9	3
Liberal	40	41	42	28
Middle of the Road	40	40	35	52
Conservative	14	14	12	13
Intensely Conservative	0	0	0	0

The above underlined figures are worth noting. Off-campus residents were far more likely to see themselves as intensely liberal in political philosophy. This group directly contrasts with those students living at home who are far more likely to choose a middle-of-the-road position. These results suggest that a student's immersion in dormitory or off-campus life is an important influence in the molding of his political thinking.

* *

Drug use also showed sharp distinctions by student residence. The home and off-campus groups again offer sharp contrast, this time in their experimentation with drugs.

Drug Use by Student Residence*

Drug	Class Average	Dormitory	Off-Campus	Home
Marijuana	29	26	56	11
Pep Pills, Etc.	11	8	21	10
L.S.D. "Speed"	1	2	16	5
Heroin	0	0	2	0
Alcohol	82	83	89	63

*Figures are totals of students who have at least experimented with the drug.

Students who reside at home reported the lowest rate of drug use in all categories except L.S.D. Even the percent of these students who at least drink socially is noticeably below the total class average. By comparison it would seem fair to conclude that most of the activity in campus drug use occurs in off-campus student residences. It is worth noting that 56 percent of this group is at least experimenting with marijuana. It would seem this off-campus group is not only intensely liberal politically, but also experientially.

* *

2. Male - Female Response Comparisons

In the original Current Issues Survey that dealt with the freshmen test results, sharp differences were noted in response patterns of male and female students.* The question examined here is to what extent are these differences still apparent in the second year re-test data.

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*Current Issues Survey, pp. 19-20.

Survey Item

#6 - Political Party Label

	Republican		Democrat	
	1970	1972	1970	1972
Male	37	28	43	50
Female	47	39	38	41

Observations

Although both male and female drifted from Republican towards Democratic party labels, females changed at a slower rate. This actually increased the percentage difference between male and female party choices in 1972.

* *

#7 - Agreement With Parents' Political Views

"Mostly in Agreement"	Male 1970	Female 1970	Male 1972	Female 1972
	50%	63%	42%	56%

Observations

The general level of "agreement" decreased an average of seven percent from 1970 to 1972. The male - female difference held firm and even increased a percentage point to fourteen percent.

* *

#9 - Political Philosophy Self-Label

	Male		Female	
	1970	1972	1970	1972
"Liberal"	37%	43%	29%	38%
"Middle-of-the-Road"	31%	33%	48%	45%
"Conservative"	17%	15%	22%	13%

Observations

A general "liberalization" of views is observable from the total view of the data. The choice of a "liberal" self-label no longer separates male and female students as it did in 1970. One trend does continue, however. Females in 1972 are still significantly more likely to select a "middle-of-the-road" designation.

* *

#12 - Experience with Marijuana

	Male		Female	
	1970	1972	1970	1972
*Total of all use from experimenting to daily use	21%*	45%	8%	18%

Observations

Although both percentages of use have increased the males maintain a rate in 1972 that again is more than twice that of the females.

* *

#16 - Experience with Alcohol

	Male		Female	
	1970	1972	1970	1972
*Total of all students who at least "Drink Sometime Socially"	78%	85%	54%	81%

Observations

The sharp difference between male and female social drinking experience noted at the beginning of college, all but disappeared by the 1972 re-test. Two years of college seems to have encouraged females to engage in social drinking or at least state that they have had drinking experience.

Concluding Statements

This researcher is left with the general impression that in its first two years at Shippensburg the centennial class has undergone a change process best described as "conservative - liberalization". In thinking and behavior these students have definitely become more change seeking and experimental. But these liberal tendencies interact within the context of persistent traditional values.

The relatively large number of female students is still an effective conservative influence within the student body. If the male student dropout rate continues its first two year pace, the predominance of females will certainly increase. With education majors dominating numerically by the end of the senior year, it is not likely that the class's relatively low rate of drug use will rise dramatically.

There were many interesting aspects in the results from this survey re-test. The persistent willingness to fulfill ones duty to serve in the Armed Forces was remarkable in the face of strong national anti-war movement. Also interesting was the reduction in high school performance differences between females and the males remaining in the centennial class after two years. But perhaps the most startling finding was the realization of the extent to which a student's school year residence monitors the impact of his college experience. The decision to live in the dormitory, at home, or off-campus is a crucial one. The choice channels a student to differing situational influences that foster powerful intellectual and behavioral change.

The prime question for future consideration is what effect the final two years of college will have upon the entire spectrum of changes already noted in this report. Answers should be forthcoming after the centennial class senior year re-test scheduled for the spring semester of 1974.